

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SAWFLY INJURIOUS TO JACK PINE.

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The description of the species given below is published at this time so that the name may be available for use in a paper dealing with the life history and habits of the jack pine sawfly.

Neodiprion (Neodiprion) banksianae, new species.

Structurally this new species is very closely allied to *dyari* Rohwer but, besides certain details in sculpture and a somewhat different clypeus, it may be readily separated from *dyari* by the paler abdomen of the female and the ferruginous venter of the male. This species is also closely allied to *eximina* Rohwer, but it may be distinguished from that species by the narrower and broader postocellar area, the more finely punctured prescutum, more sparsely punctured mesepisternum, and the pale tergum.

Female.—Length 7 mm. Clypeus convex, covered with rather large irregular punctures, the apical margin slightly emarginate and narrowly depressed; middle fovea large, somewhat circular in outline, rather deep; frons coarsely, irregularly punctured; vertex and posterior orbits shining, with large scattered punctures; postocellar area convex, three times as wide as its anterior width, not depressed medianly; antenna 19-jointed, the third joint slightly longer than the fourth, the rami about equal to the length of the joints; scutum and prescutum polished but with small, separate, distinct punctures; scutellum sharply angulate anteriorly, almost truncated posteriorly, the sides with large distinct punctures; mesepisternum shining, dorsally with distinct separated punctures; tarsi normal; hind basitarsus distinctly longer than its apical width; tergites polished; sheath when seen from below with the apical margin rounded, the pad-like brush elongate and separated from the median ridge by a distance greater than one-half its width, the length of the pad subequal with the basal portion of the ridges supporting them. Ferruginous, testaceous and black; head ferruginous; frons from the bases of the antennae up to and including the ocelli (making a broad U), the vertical furrows and antennae black; prescutum except testaceous lateral margins, scutum and metanotum, black; pronotum, pleurae, base of the venter and sides of the tergites, testaceous; abdomen, except where mentioned, pale, ferruginous; coxae, trochanters, bases of tibiae testaceous; femora except the black basal part of the anterior pair, apices of tibiae and tarsi ferruginous; wings hyaline; venation dark brown, costa testaceous.

Paratype females vary in the amount of black on the frons and in some of them the U-shaped black mark is broken so as to be only a transverse black band around the ocelli and irregular spots at the bases of the antennae. In some paratypes, the posterior median portion of the scutellum is punctured, but in none of the specimens is the scutellum punctured in the anterior median portion.

Male.—Length 5.5 mm. Clypeus convex the surface with large well defined punctures, the apical margin gently arcuately emarginate and very narrowly depressed; head with large punctures which are irregularly confluent on the

frons; postocellar area not sharply defined laterally, distinctly convex; antennae 20-jointed; pronotum irregularly punctured; scutum and prescutum shining, with separate small punctures; scutellum with large close punctures which are irregularly confluent laterally; mesepisternum coarsely irregularly punctured dorsally, ventrally shining and with small scattered punctures; two basal tergites with a few large scattered punctures, remaining tergites polished; hypandrium with the apical margin broadly rounded, the surface with distinct scattered punctures. Black; clypeus, ventral aspect of tergites and all the sternites ferruginous; labrum and tegulae testaceous; apices of coxae, trochanters, base of the four anterior tibiae and four anterior tarsi, testaceous; femora, apices of the four anterior tibiae, all of the posterior tibiae and the posterior tarsi, ferruginous.

Type-locality.—Itasca Park, Minnesota.

Paratype-locality.—Osage, Minnesota.

Described from three (one type) females and two (one allotype) males from the type locality and from seven females and five males from the paratype locality. This material was reared from larvae feeding on *Pinus banksiana* by S. A. Graham and is recorded under Bureau of Entomology Nos. Hopkins U. S. 17501 and 17500 and various sub-letters. The type is recorded under No. 17501-u and the allotype under 17501-v. All of the specimens emerged during September, 1924.

Type, allotype and paratypes.—Cat. No. 28104 U. S. N. M.

Two females and three male paratypes deposited in the collections of the University of Minnesota.

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